

No. 1752 of 1885.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA;

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

*Camp Jog, 21st April 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a report from Major T. M. Ward, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, containing proposals for the settlement of 10 villages of the Supa Petha in the district, thus completing the survey settlement of the whole Supa Táluka.

2. There is no change in the rates proposed, which are the same as those imposed in previous settlements, and the grouping of the villages appears to be on the same principle as that adopted last year.

3 The general results show a large increase under both area and assessment, which is due to the causes explained by the Superintendent. The usual concessions as laid down in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 1874 will be granted, and I therefore beg to recommend that the sanction of Government may be obtained for the introduction of the settlement this season.

4. The required declaration about the reservation of trees will be made as usual. The 5th June may be fixed as the date for relinquishing lands under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code if the settlement is effected this season.

5. I regret the absence of a map showing the villages and their relative positions.

I have, &c.,

R. E. CANDY,

Collector of Kanara

No. 2364 of 1885.

FROM

T. H. STEWART, Esq.,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,**Bombay, 21st December 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the papers noted in the margin referring to

Letter from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, No. 422 of 17th April 1885.

Memorandum from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1752, dated 21st idem.

proposals for the survey settlement of 10 villages of the Supa Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate. These proposals were originally received by me at the end of April last without the indispensable map, and when a map was received it was found to show nothing but the bare position of the scattered villages to be settled, without any reference to neighbouring villages, and, therefore, afforded no satisfactory guide whereby the suitability of the grouping and rating could be arrived at. As the settlement of these 10 villages brings to a conclusion the settlement of the large and difficult taluka of Supa, which has been going on by slow degrees for many years past, it appeared to me to be an excellent opportunity to append a map of the whole taluka, showing the settled villages and the position of the few which are now remaining for settlement. This map has been prepared, and accompanies these remarks. Its preparation has involved much labour and some delay ; but the latter is immaterial, as under any circumstances the proposals were received too late in last fair season to allow of their being fully criticised and sanctioned, and the rates introduced before its close. If now sanctioned they will be announced in the current fair season, and will be levied in 1886-87.

2. The report of the Superintendent is again meagre, and does not enter into the condition of the villages and their inhabitants. It is possible that Major Ward was of opinion that, considering the way in which the subject had been threshed out in former Supa reports, it was superfluous to enter into detail ; but not every reader of this report has an opportunity of consulting former reports, and some independent explanation was necessary.

3. A glance at the tabular statement which accompanies the Superintendent's report, will show that these villages are, for the most part, forest, and that out of 62,831 acres of total area only 2,353 acres, or 3·7 per cent., are cultivated or culturable waste. They are situated in proximity to the Gháts,—some being on the crest, some on the lower slopes, and some below. They have a very heavy rainfall and a climate which is suitable for rice and in some places for superior garden cultivation, but which admits of the production of inferior dry crops only. The land suitable for rice and garden cultivation is, for the most part, already occupied and cultivated, and the number of agricultural cattle is amply sufficient for its proper tillage. The surplus produce of this part of the country is carried by bullock and head load ; carts have not yet commenced to be used, although there are roads intersecting the district which are available for

1. Survey Commissioner's report No. 451 of 8th May 1880.

2. Survey Commissioner's No. 461 of 31st May 1881.

3. Southern Marátha Country Survey Superintendent's report No. 229 of 10th March 1884.

them. The population is 1,996, or about 20 to the square mile. This is just what might be expected in a large jungle tract containing very sparse cultivation, but, for the most part, of a valuable description. The former reports, which relate to the country with which these villages are interspersed, are those shown in the margin, upon which Government Resolutions Nos. 2910 of 5th June 1880, 4841 of 20th August 1881, and 3576 of 3rd May 1884 respectively were passed.

4. The revenue system hitherto in force in these villages is the same as that already noticed in former reports. The area occupied for cultivation appears

to have been arrived at by measurement about 60 years ago, and a settlement come to with the occupants. In 1864-65 the cultivated area was entered as 935 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,917. The statement in para. 2 of Major Ward's report shows that there was very little fluctuation in cultivated area or assessment up to 1879-80, when there is a sudden advance exhibited under both heads. This is not explained as it should have been: but I have ascertained that it is due to the addition, in that year, of the revenues of the lands of the present villages of Aswali and Adangaon, which up to that date were not counted as separate hamlets, but were included in the parent villages which have been previously settled. In 1883-84 the records show an assessed area of 1,322 acres and a standard assessment of Rs. 3,622, with a large permanent remission attached, which brought the actual collections down to Rs. 2,508.

5. The grouping of the villages proposed by the Superintendent includes two classes. Eight villages are ranged in the first class, taking a maximum rate of Rs. 4-8 for rice and 10 annas for dry crop, while 2 have rates of Rs. 4 and 8 annas respectively. The 2 villages, to which the lower rice and dry-crop rates are assigned, have certain disadvantages which are believed to entitle them to more lenient treatment. One of them, Aswali, is on the Digi Ghát, in a position where the rainfall is excessive: it has received the same rate as the villages immediately surrounding it. The other, Birkhol, is just below the Ghát and on the banks of the Kalanadi, where the country is intersected by ravines and difficult of access. I think, however, that it would be wise to place the villages of Kodthali, Tulasgeri, Amboli and Bidoli in the second class also, as they are situated on the slopes of the Gháts in a wild and unhealthy position, and are more entitled to share the rate applied to Anshi on the west than to Ulvi on the east. The villages to the east of Ulvi again are more accessible and better protected in many ways. Mr. Wingate, the experienced officer who has classed for many years in Kánara, concurs in the desirability of this alteration. Adangaon, the isolated village shown in the map to the north of the taluka, is rated the same as the villages contiguous to it, and will have the advantage of being very near, if not actually upon, the new line of railway from Hubli to Marmagaon.

6. It will be understood that the above rates refer only to rice and dry-crop lands. The garden cultivation of Kánara is too peculiar and is dependent on too many independent considerations to permit of its being dealt with according to the ordinary village grouping. The best garden cultivation is not uncommonly found in the most inaccessible positions, and in this instance the finest gardens are in proximity to the Kalanadi. In the villages of Shevali, Birkhol, Bhedasgade and Kodthali the advantages of position are fully realized. The gardens in these villages yield supári, cocoanuts, plantains, cardamoms, &c., and are watered from perennial springs not unfrequently having inherent moisture in the soil sufficient to bring their produce to maturity. Such gardens are usually situated in the cool moist valleys between tree-clad hills where the "supári" tree grows most luxuriantly. In some cases in these villages there are as many as from 800 to 900 trees on the acre. In the 4 villages of Bidoli, Amboli, Tulasgeri and Nandigadde, which are further away from the Kalanadi, there is a considerable falling off, the water-supply being less plentiful and the moisture in the soil less certain. In the 2 far-off villages of Aswali and Adangaon the gardens consist merely of scattered plots of cocoanut and here and there patches of land capable of yielding coffee, plantains, vegetables and sugarcane.

7. The entire garden area of these 10 villages is 236 acres, of which 4 acres only are waste. I have settled the assessment of each plot of garden on the system finally approved of for Kánara, under which each is considered according to its merits as recorded by the classing officers, and under which there is the surest attainable safeguard that no plot is subjected to a demand higher than its capabilities warrant. In assessing the land I have kept in view for the 4 villages near the Kalanadi a maximum rate of Rs. 14, which is the rate which has been successfully used for the neighbouring and similarly situated villages of this taluka and of Yellápur. For the 4 villages further removed from the Kalanadi no higher rate than Rs. 10 has been contemplated, while for the 2 most distant villages Rs. 8 has been the limit observed. These maxima are only used in the case of first-rate garden and as

the circumstances of each garden are separately considered, the rate per acre goes as low as Rs. 1-8 in some villages when the land is found to be little better than superior dry-crop, retaining moisture for short periods only sufficient for the growth of plantains and vegetables. The average garden rate for the whole 10 villages is Rs. 7-4-1 per acre.

8. I have not omitted to consider that, compared with the gardens on the upper reaches of the Kalanadi and in the Sirsi Taluka, where the Rs. 14 rate has been used, the position of the villages now treated of is somewhat less favorable under existing circumstances for the export of garden produce, and in consequence I would have been inclined to make a 10 per cent. reduction on the latter. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Supa Taluka is soon to be opened out by the railway from Hubli to Marmagaon, which, except for the tunnels on the Gháts, is well advanced, and that in Kánara one of the first effects of a railway being made to a convenient port of export will be to attract the valuable spices for which the district is famous. I consider, therefore, that there is no reason to reduce the rates, but that it will be sufficient to guard against heavy increases being levied until the cultivators have full fruition of the advantages of the railway. It will be seen below how it is proposed to provide for this object.

9. The effect of the imposition of the rates described above, with my amendments, will be to increase the demand for collection in these villages from Rs. 2,508 to Rs. 4,711, or by 87·8 per cent. This is, at first sight, a somewhat startling measure of increase; but in the history of Kánara settlements it has been found necessary, in the interests of a fair and equitable adjustment of the Government demands, to levy an even higher measure of enhancement. I do not think, however, that the settlement can with any fairness be judged from the bare estimated results of our present proposals, as circumstances have vastly changed since the far back date when the basis of the existing settlement was arranged. The area which was recorded as cultivated according to the old records in 1883-84 as 1,322 acres is shown by the survey to be 2,165 acres, so that the area upon which the new assessment is fixed is 63 per cent. more than that recorded in the accounts. And not only are we ignorant of the exact methods formerly adopted to secure a correct measurement and just assessment, but another difficulty exists in the confusion of "Majaras," which has been graphically described by Colonel Anderson in para. 10 of his report No. 461, dated 31st May 1881. We cannot with any confidence assert that the old assessment, which we take as the basis of the calculation of the enhancement, refers to the same area as that involved in the survey settlement. Hence, as recommended by Colonel Anderson, the best way to assure ourselves that the settlement is a fair one, is to look at the rates themselves and to consider their incidence as compared with rates which have been successfully introduced in similar localities, and which experience has proved to be paid promptly and without difficulty.

10. On looking back to the previous reports referring to this tract of country I find that the average rice and dry-crop rates which will result from this settlement coincide fairly with those already introduced and satisfactorily levied. The following table shows the results of the past three Supa settlements compared with the present and proposed settlement :—

Year of Settlement.	Number of Villages settled.	Average Rice Rate.	Average Dry-crop Rate.	Average Garden Rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1880-81 ... ..	17	2 3 5	0 4 4	3 2 11
1881-82 ... ..	27	1 15 4	0 4 0	5 14 6
1884-85 ... ..	24	2 0 1	0 4 7	6 4 10
Proposed in 1885-86 ... ..	10	1 14 11	0 3 11	7 4 1

In the case of garden lands alone is the resulting average higher than past settlements and I have already explained that gardens in Kánara are dependent

upon extraordinary considerations. The high rate in the present case is due to 7 out of the 10 villages containing land finely situated for garden cultivation, and to the particular excellence of the gardens in the villages on the Kalanadi, which surpass in productiveness those formerly dealt with. The great bulk of the villages in the Supa Táluka have no garden to boast of, except here and there a few sparse cocoanut plantations and plots yielding plantains, inferior sugarcane and sometimes coffee, and it is only in the villages on or near the Kalanadi to the west and the moister part of the táluka that the supári and cocoanut palms flourish. In the settlement of 1884-85 some of these villages were dealt with, but the best garden lands I have yet had to assess in Supa are in the villages now under discussion.

11. I append an amended statement of financial results according to my final proposals. It will be seen that in the assessment of individual villages it has been necessary to make considerable enhancements, varying from 17·3 per cent. to 184·6, on the former revenue. Of course much of the enhancement can at once be traced to the increased area now brought under assessment, and which is the result of encroachments gradually made by the occupants. Under the system formerly adopted, new cultivation "Hosasagmi" should have been reported to the authorities and at once brought under assessment; but, except in the vicinity of large towns and more especially near the head-quarters of a superior revenue officer where it was difficult to escape detection, encroachments were allowed to go on without notice, and were concealed by the Shanbógs. In a jungly tract like Western Supa a "wargdar" or estateholder had almost unlimited opportunities of extending his cultivation without paying additional revenue, as the climate is one which the superior revenue officer would be certain to avoid. The large increases now noticed are simply brought about by a survey which minutely determines the area of cultivation, and by a system of settlement which fixes the assessment on each acre of land according to its ascertained and recorded productive capabilities.

12. The total enhancement of revenue in these villages, according to the proposed rates, will be large, amounting to 87·8 per cent., and an increase of the burdens of the cultivators to this extent is a matter which must be regarded with much concern. Such increases, however, have been common in other parts of Kánara, and have been tempered by rules providing for the gradual levy of all large individual enhancements. In the criticism which followed the last Supa Settlement Report in 1884 it was decided to extend the concessions contained in Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, so as to make the levy of large increases still more gradual, and further recommendations on the subject made by the Commissioner, S. D., and myself were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 8169, dated 17th October 1884. I propose to extend the spirit of these further concessions to the villages now treated of, and I would ask Government to rule that clause 4 of Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874 should be altered by inserting, after the words "paid for such holding by 30 per cent.", the words "there shall be levied in the first year 40 per cent., in the second 60 per cent., in the third 80 per cent., and in the fourth year the whole of such increase, provided that no increase in excess of 80 per cent. shall be levied until the railway from Hubli to Marmagaon is opened for traffic." In this way the levy of very large enhancements will be postponed until an event occurs which is expected to have a marked effect on the circumstances of North Kánara and its people.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Forwarded through the Commissioner, S. D.

Amended Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and past and proposed Survey Assessment of 10 Villages of the Supra Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 2364, dated 21st December 1885.

Class or Group.	Number of Villages.	Name of Village.	By Survey Accounts.										SURVEY KANAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.				CATTLE.			CARTS.			Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per Cent.
			Cultivated.					Waste.					Past Collections on cultivated land.	On cultivated.	On waste.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large or Half Bndl.	Total.				
			Garden Acres.	Rice Acres.	Dry-crop Acres.	Garden Acres.	Rice Acres.	Dry-crop Acres.	Garden Acres.	Rice Acres.	Dry-crop Acres.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
First class maximum rates— Rs. a. p. Dry-crop .. 0 10 0 Rice .. 4 8 0	1	Bhedasga	604	12	14	19	..	..	..	117	184	..	19	54	73	..	..	..	39	6	10	+57.3			
	2	Shevāli	5,253	42	143	39	..	..	..	395	766	..	79	183	262	..	..	..	205	51	25	+93.9			
	3	Adangson	3,009	1	155	63	..	8	24	265	378	27	51	145	196	..	..	..	98	26	11	+42.6			
	4	Nandigadde	538	2	36	3	..	..	..	41	93	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	10	4	..	+126.8			
	4	Total	9,404	57	343	124	..	8	24	618	1,421	27	153	385	588	..	..	..	352	87	49	+73.7			
Second class maximum rates— Rs. a. p. Dry-crop .. 0 8 0 Rice .. 4 0 0	5	Kodthali	2,611	18	32	22	..	..	5	135	184	1	18	78	96	..	..	..	50	11	9	+97			
	6	Tulasgeri	1,753	..	50	12	..	..	..	82	..	..	4	10	14	..	..	..	8	4	2				
	7	Bidoli	12,596	21	173	38	..	2	13	191	386	7	67	345	412	..	..	..	244	36	38	+102.1			
	8	Ambell.	12,689	28	452	116	..	..	21	469	904	6	122	516	638	..	..	..	504	109	44	+92.8			
	9	Asvāli of Dongarwāda	15,371	6	299	32	..	48	42	498	670	78	108	533	731	..	..	..	571	125	91	+17.			
	10	Birkhol	8,497	102	168	77	4	4	12	409	1,161	37	109	264	373	..	..	..	267	56	37	+184.6			
	6	Total	53,427	175	1,164	297	4	54	98	1,690	3,290	129	518	1,746	2,364	..	..	..	1,644	340	216	+94.7			
	10	Grand Total	62,831	232	1,512	421	4	62	122	2,508	4,711	156	671	2,131	2,902	..	..	..	1,996	427	265	+87.8			

T. H. STEWART,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. <sup>S.R.</sup><sub>63</sub> of 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bijápur, 13th January 1886.*

Forwarded.

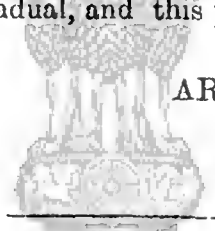
2. Major Ward's original report was meagre, but Mr. Stewart has supplied all the information that is necessary for a proper understanding of the proposals.

3. The area of the 10 villages now to be brought under settlement is 62,831 acres, of which 2,353 acres, or 3·7 per cent., only are cultivated or culturable waste, the rest of the area being under forest.

4. The grouping of these villages as proposed by Mr. Stewart and the classification of their lands have been made on the principles that have hitherto been adopted with the approval of Government for adjoining villages in the Supa Táluka. The rates proposed are very moderate, and the undersigned confidently recommends them for the sanction of Government.

5. The effect of the imposition of the rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner will be to increase the demand for collection in these villages from Rs. 2,508 to Rs. 4,711, or by 87·8 per cent. But when it is remembered that no less than 843 acres of encroachments out of a total cultivated area of 1,322 acres, which had hitherto escaped assessment through the connivance of village officers, have now been added to the assessed area, it will easily be conceded that the increase in the Government demand is by no means exorbitant. To minimise the apparent hardship of having to pay increased demand all of a sudden, Mr. Stewart has made a proposal (para. 12 of his letter) for making the levy of increase in assessment more gradual, and this proposal has the cordial support of the undersigned.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,  
Commissioner, S. D.



*Revenue Survey and Assessment : Introduction of the Survey Settlement into 10 villages of the Supa Sub-division of the Kánara Collectorate.*

No. 1437.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.R.—63, dated 13th January 1886—For-

Letter from the Superintendent, S. M. C. Revenue Survey, No. 422, dated 17th April 1885.

Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1752, dated 21st April 1885.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2364, dated 21st December 1885.

warding the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the survey settlement of 10 villages of the Supa Sub-division of the Kánara Collectorate.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 128, dated 5th February 1886.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the application of survey rates to 10 villages of the Supa Táluka which have not yet been brought under a survey settlement. Eight of the villages are near the Kálánadi; the other two lie at a considerable distance from these eight and from each other, and it is not clearly explained why they were not brought under the settlement along with villages adjoining them.

2. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner recommends in modification of the grouping proposed by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, that 5 villages near the Kálánadi and one on the Diggi Ghát should have a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4 and a maximum dry-crop rate of 8 annas per acre, and that the other villages, which are somewhat more accessible,

should have a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4-8-0 and a maximum dry-crop rate of 10 annas per acre. The resulting average assessment of the rice land would be Rs. 1-14-11 per acre and of the dry-crop land, the total area of which is not large, Re. 0-3-11 per acre. These rates correspond with those which are being levied in adjoining villages, and appear very moderate. They are accordingly sanctioned.

3. As regards garden land, the total area of which also is not large, Mr. Stewart proposes to apply a maximum rate of Rs. 14 per acre in 4 villages nearest the Kálánadi, of Rs. 10 in the remaining 4 villages in that vicinity and of Rs. 8 in the two villages distant from the rest. He recognizes that the villages near the Kálánadi are in existing circumstances less favourably situated for the export of garden produce than others to which the Rs. 14 maximum rate has been applied, and states that he would have made a reduction of 10 per cent., if the Supa Táluka were not soon to be opened out by the railway from Hubli to Marmagam. But it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the villages in question will not be materially benefited by the railway. Their distance from any point on the line of railway is at least double that from Kadra, whence produce can be carried by boat to Kárwár. Moreover a fair cart-road to Kadra runs not very far from these villages, whereas the railway could be reached from them only by a circuitous road through a mountainous country. Possibly when the railway is open a small portion of the garden produce of these villages may find its way to Dhárwár and other inland districts, though that is doubtful. It is certain that the effect of the railway referred to by Mr. Stewart,—the attraction of valuable spices to the new means of communication with a convenient port of export,—will not be much felt in these villages. It will, for at any rate a long time to come, be much cheaper and probably more expeditious to send produce even to Marmagam in boats from Kadra than to carry it through some 40 miles of forest by difficult roads to the railway and thence by rail. In these circumstances His Excellency in Council considers that the reduction of 10 per cent. in the garden rates proposed for the 4 villages nearest the Kálánadi river, which was at first contemplated by Mr. Stewart, should be made. The rates recommended for garden land in the remaining 6 villages are approved.

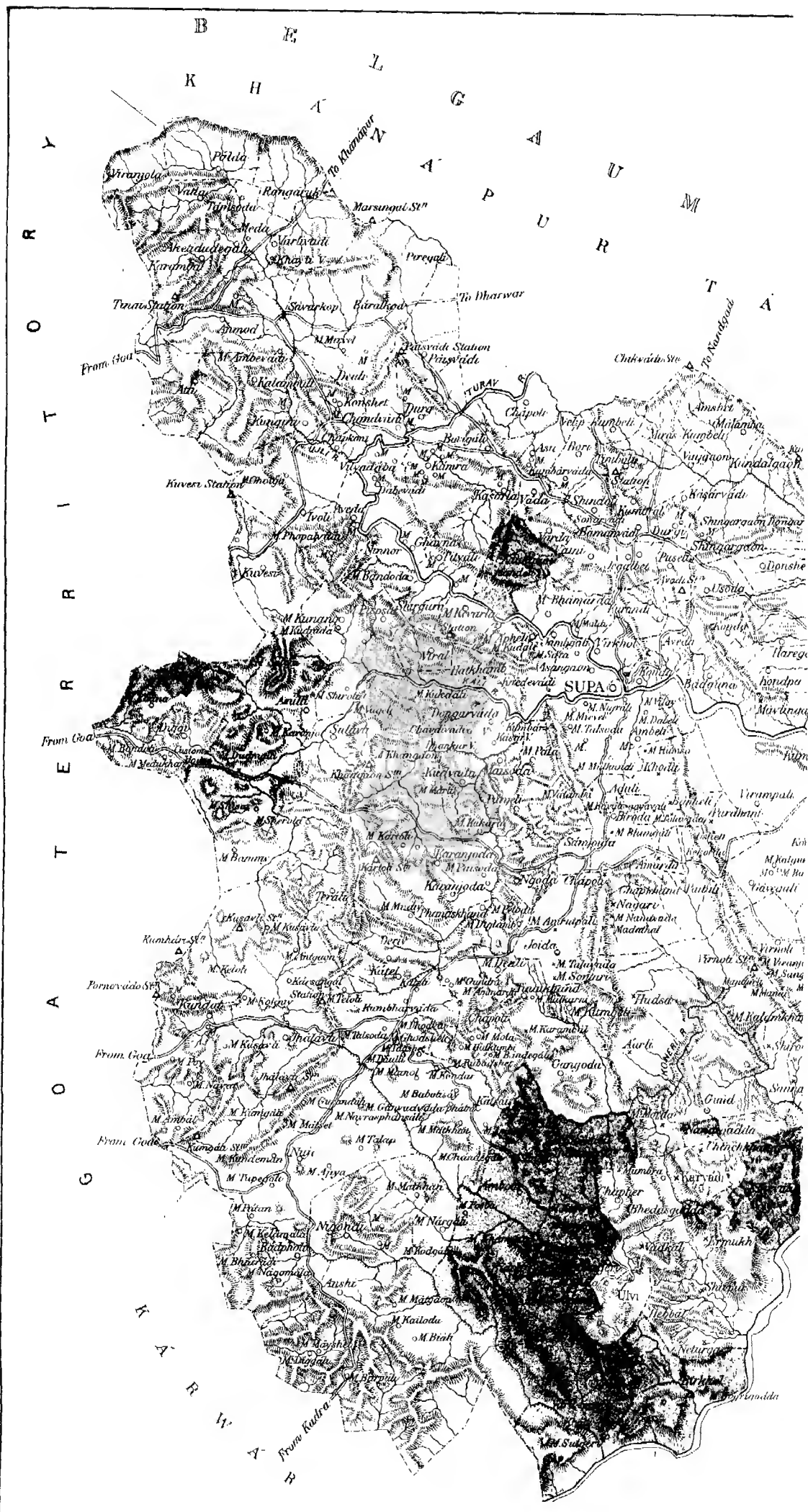
4. The effect of the adoption of the recommendations of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in their entirety would have been an increase of 87·8 per cent. in the assessment of the land now in occupation. With the modification above directed the increase will not be quite so great. But as in other villages in Kánara, especially villages difficult of access, much land has been brought under cultivation clandestinely. The actual area of the occupied land has been found to be 63 per cent. in excess of the area recorded in the old accounts as occupied. If allowance be made for this fact, the enhancement of the assessment which is proposed is not excessive. The proposal of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, which is concurred in by the Commissioner, S. D., that in cases in which the new assessment of a holding amounts to or exceeds Rs. 25 and also exceeds the old assessment by 30 per cent. there shall be levied in the first year 40 per cent., in the second 60 per cent., in the third 80 per cent. and in the fourth year the whole of the increase, provided that no increase in excess of 80 per cent. shall be levied until the railway from Hubli to Marmagam is opened for traffic, is sanctioned.

J. MONTEATH,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,	} With copies of the papers.
The Collector of Kánara,	
The Director of Agriculture,	
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,	
The Accountant General,	
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation,	
The Secretary of State for India,	} By letter.
The Government of India.	





Notes	Class	No. of Villages.	Maximum Area	
			Dry Crop	Rice
	1	8	10	4 8
	2	2	8	1



FROM

MAJOR T. M. WARD,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
Southern Marátha Country ;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KÁNARA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,  
Camp Tiagli, 17th April 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward proposals for the survey settlement of ten villages of the Supa Sub-division of the Kánara Collectorate.

2. The following table shows the revenue history of these villages for the past twenty years. Beginning with the year 1879-80 it will be noticed that there is a sudden rise in the figures under all heads. The reason of this is, that, up to 1873-79, the accounts for two hamlets, Aswali and Adangaon, were included in those of the villages to which they then belonged. Those villages were settled in 1879-80, but the two hamlets named above were excluded, having been surveyed as separate villages, and not included in any settlement proposals until the present time. Since 1879-80, therefore, there have been separate revenue accounts for these two hamlets, which have been brought into the totals and raised their amounts :—

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Casual Remission.	Net Collection.
					Rs.
1864-65 ... ..	935	1,917	311	...	1,606
1865-66 ... ..	935	1,917	309	...	1,608
1866-67 ... ..	937	1,923	314	...	1,609
1867-68 ... ..	937	1,923	300	...	1,623
1868-69 ... ..	937	1,923	298	...	1,625
1869-70 ... ..	926	1,932	367	...	1,565
1870-71 ... ..	932	1,940	323	...	1,617
1871-72 ... ..	932	1,940	323	...	1,617
1872-73 ... ..	937	1,952	339	...	1,613
1873-74 ... ..	937	1,958	339	...	1,619
1874-75 ... ..	937	1,958	339	...	1,619
1875-76 ... ..	937	1,987	345	...	1,642
1876-77 ... ..	936	1,997	343	...	1,654
1877-78 ... ..	955	2,024	340	...	1,684
1878-79 ... ..	955	2,024	340	...	1,684
1879-80 ... ..	1,297	3,624	1,095	...	2,529
1880-81 ... ..	1,297	3,659	1,103	...	2,556
1881-82 ... ..	1,303	3,588	1,103	...	2,485
1882-83 ... ..	1,322	3,627	1,114	...	2,513
1883-84 ... ..	1,322	3,622	1,114	...	2,508
Total ... ..	20,606	47,435	10,459	...	36,976
Average ... ..	1,030	2,372	523	...	1,849

3. The total area of the villages under report is 62,831 acres, or about 98 square miles. The population is returned at 1,996, which gives an average of only 20 to the square mile. The forest area, however, is very extensive, and on the occupied area the average of population is 605 to the square mile.

4. All the villages now reported on are adjacent to others which have been previously settled, and there can, therefore, be little doubt as to the rates to be imposed. The 10 villages under report fall into two classes as under:—

1st Class.—Eight villages fairly situated as regards communications, and contiguous to others settled at the proposed rates, viz., a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 for rice and Re. 0-10-0 for dry-crop.

2nd Class.—Two villages in less favourable situations—a maximum of Rs. 4 for rice and Re. 0-8-0 for dry-crop.

5. The area and average rate of assessment on each description of land, (occupied and waste,) by the proposed rates are shown below:—

Class.	Number of villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.		
				Acres.			Acres.			Acres.		
				Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.		Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.		Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.	
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
First ... ..	8	0 10 0	4 8 0	124	846	6 13 2	1,055	2,205	2 1 5	512	87	0 4 6
Second .. ...	2	0 8 0	4 0 0	108	827	7 13 0	457	372	1 14 6	109	22	0 3 2
Total ... ..	10	.....	.....	232	1,673	7 4 1	1,512	2,577	2 0 7	621	109	0 4 2

Class.	Number of villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
				Acres.			Acres.			Acres.		
				Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.		Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.		Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.	
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
First ... ..	8	0 10 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	10	23	2 4 10	68	21	0 4 11
Second .. ...	2	0 8 0	4 0 0	4	23	7 0 0	52	75	1 7 1	54	12	0 3 7
Total ... ..	10	.....	.....	4	28	7 0 0	62	98	1 9 3	122	33	0 4 4

6. The estimated result of the proposed rates is contrasted in the following table with the amount realized in 1883-84:—

Class.	Number of villages.	BY OLD ACCOUNTS.		BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.									
		Acres.	Assess-ment.	Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total occupied and unoccupied.		Inam.		Total Government and Inam.	
				Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
				Assess-ment.		Assess-ment.		Assess-ment.		Assess-ment.		Assess-ment.	
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	
First ... ..	8	975	1,613	1,491	3,133	78	44	1,569	3,182	...	...	1,569	3,182
Second ... ..	2	847	895	674	1,791	110	116	784	1,846	...	...	784	1,846
Total ... ..	10	1,322	2,508	2,165	4,869	188	159	2,353	5,028	...	...	2,353	5,028

The existing assessment is thus shown to be raised from Rs. 2,508 to Rs. 4,869, an increase of Rs. 2,361, or 94·1 per cent. The statement which accompanies this report shows the amount of increase for each village, and reveals, as usual, many inequalities and deficiencies in the existing assessment. There is no village in which the proposed rates will produce a decrease of revenue, while the increases range from 17·3 per cent. in one case to 183·9 in another.

7. The following is a statement of the area and assessment of the 10 villages now reported on, under every head :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land ... ..	2,165	4,869
Government unoccupied, arable, waste ... ..	188	159
Unarable, unassessed, hills, &c. ... ..	60,478	...
Inám land ... ..	...	...
Total ...	62,831	5,028

8. The settlement of these 10 villages brings to a conclusion survey operations in Supa. It is a matter for congratulation that this most difficult subdivision of Kánara is thus completed.

9. No map accompanies this report, as the printed copy has not yet been received from the Photozincographic Office.

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 T. M. WARD, Major,  
 Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
 Southern Māratha Country.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and past and proposed Survey Assessment of 10 villages of the Supa Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, reported on in Survey Superintendent's No. 422, dated 17th April 1885.

Class and Maximum Rate.	Number.	Names of Villages.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.										SURVEY KAMAT OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.		CARTS.		Population.	Number of houses.	Roughs.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent.			
			Cultivated.					Waste.					Past collection on cultivated Land.	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.					Small.	Large Hill Land.	Total.
			Dry-crop Acres.	Rice Acres.	Garden Acres.	Trif-crop Acres.	Trif-crop Acres.	Trif-crop Acres.	Trif-crop Acres.	Trif-crop Acres.	Trif-crop Acres.	Trif-crop Acres.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
1st Class— Rs. a p. Dry-crop .. 0 10 0 Rise .. 4 8 0	1	Rhedagade .. .. .	604	10	14	12	..	..	..	117	184	..	10	24	73	..	..	..	..	0	10	+57.8			
	2	Sueval .. .. .	6,253	39	143	42	..	..	..	296	763	..	70	183	203	..	..	..	..	61	23	+25.7			
	3	Adangaon .. .. .	2,009	68	153	1	24	8	..	265	378	27	61	145	190	..	..	..	..	26	11	+42.7			
	4	Nandigade .. .. .	533	8	36	2	..	..	..	41	93	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	+125.9			
	5	Kodtah .. .. .	2,611	22	62	15	6	..	..	135	194	1	18	19	96	..	..	..	..	11	9	+113.6			
	6	Tulargeri .. .. .	1,723	12	50	..	..	..	..	Included in village No. 5. 191	..	..	..	4	10	14	..	..	..	4	2	..			
	7	B.dell .. .. .	12,590	38	173	21	18	2	..	434	634	0	67	345	612	..	..	..	..	36	23	+121.0			
	8	Amboli .. .. .	12,693	116	432	23	21	..	..	449	1,007	7	132	510	635	..	..	..	..	100	64	+114.7			
Total, 1st Class .. .. .			29,043	312	1,055	124	63	10	..	1,013	2,133	44	364	1,334	1,993	..	..	..	..	247	127	+94.5			
2nd Class— Rs. a p. Dry-crop .. 0 8 0 Rise .. 4 0 0	9	Asval .. .. .	15,271	52	269	6	42	48	..	436	570	78	158	523	731	..	..	..	..	125	91	+17.3			
	10	Birkhol .. .. .	8,497	77	168	102	12	4	4	409	1,161	57	109	264	373	..	..	..	..	56	37	+135.9			
	Total, 2nd Class .. .. .		23,768	129	437	108	54	52	4	846	1,731	115	267	797	1,104	..	..	..	..	180	123	+93.4			
Grand Total .. .. .			52,811	421	1,512	232	123	62	4	2,539	4,869	169	671	2,131	2,802	..	..	..	..	427	206	+94.1			

T. M. WARD, Major,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.